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Commons Debates European Foreign Policy

Dividing Palestine Means War

Arab Leader Warns

Jerusalem, June 19. Jamal Husseini, acting chairman of the Arab Higher Committee in Palestine, said today that any plan to divide the Holy Land into separate Arab and Jewish states meant war.

He told the United Press in an exclusive statement that Palestine's 1,300,000 Arabs would fight such a partition plan "physically, economically, socially and alone—and we do not seek any help from Soviet Russia. They are like the British in this sense."

Husseini, who looks more like a bank president than leader of Palestine's largest political party, said: "Partitioning will mean a three-year Anglo-Arab war all over again and if America attempts to aid enforcement of partitioning, we will be forced to fight them too. We are only fighting for independence, which you fought for in 1970."

He said Palestine was not capable of supporting more than 2,000,000 in population at present.

"The Arab birthrate is now abnormally high and whatever space is possible to squeeze into now must be left to our natural population increase."

CAN'T BE DRIVEN OUT

"We cannot be driven from a land which has been ours for centuries," The Arab leader said. "We could live together peacefully in Palestine as they had for centuries, but cautioned: "We can never live together with Jews, of dual nationality who come here to exploit us and have political ambitions and a programme of domination."

He estimated that nearly 100,000 American troops would be required to guard American oil lines and properties in the Middle East if the United Nations approved partition.

"We do not have weapons or money to fight against our exploitation by the world's Jews," Husseini continued. "We have only our courage and the desire to protect our homeland. Those countries which are now crying out loudest and demanding a Jewish homeland in Palestine are the countries which have trampled on the Jews the most. Your own United States is making no effort to open its doors for the world's Jews. Yet most money financing illegal immigration to Palestine is American money."—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Priorities For Houses

THE 11-point reply made by the Government to the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo's questions in Legislative Council yesterday sought to clarify the current housing situation and its attendant problems. To a degree it succeeded, but unfortunately, a series of supplementary questions arise. Some concern the disclosure that during the seven months from November 1946 to May, 1947, applications for reinstatement of old buildings and construction of new buildings, representing separate premises, amounted to 2,830. What precisely is that intended to convey? Does it mean that at least 2,830 families have found living accommodation? Does the figure include business premises? What percentage represents European type houses and what percentage Chinese tenements? Have all the applications been approved and to what extent has work been carried out? The importance of these queries can easily be discerned. On face value, the figures quoted indicate a substantial attempt to tackle the accommodation shortage, yet hundreds of people who were searching a year ago for houses or flats are still doing so today. What type of residential premises are being reinstated or newly constructed, and who is getting them? The Housing Committee's comprehensive report revealed that European type houses had suffered damage and destruction



MR EDEN

MORRISON'S GENTLE HINT

Constitutional Policy Changes Possible

London, June 19. Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Lord President of the Council, made it clear in a speech to the House of Commons that the future constitutional policy of the Labour Government would depend on the reaction of the House of Lords to its nationalisation schemes.

Socialisation, he said, had already won the approval of a big majority in the House of Commons. "We shall, in due course, see what is to be done about it by the House of Lords."

The Conservative Opposition majority in the upper house has already tested the Government's series of defeats on the bill to nationalise transport.

Giving a general review of the Socialist methods of planning legislation and administration, Mr. Morrison declared that the Labour Government had been the first to make an effort to organise its programme on the needs of the nation and "in accordance with a coherent political and economic philosophy."

Mr. Morrison said that if the controls and correctives considered necessary for the protection of the public could be evolved through voluntary agreements instead of legislation, "it's O.K. by me".

Mr. Morrison added that legislation for the reorganisation of the steel industry could not follow the exact pattern of the other nationalisation bills. What was clear was that this basic industry must serve the economic needs of the nation and of the industries to which it supplied vital raw materials.—Itinerer.

ANGLO-FRENCH INVITATION TO RUSSIA

London, June 19. Mr. Anthony Eden, Conservative former Foreign Secretary, initiating the debate on foreign policy in Europe in the House of Commons today, said that everyone who had studied recent developments in the international sphere, whether in Europe or in the Far East, must have felt increasing concern at the trend of events.

Failure to reach a constructive Allied agreement had paralysed European recovery. The Yalta decision, the Potsdam declaration, the charter of the United Nations, the armistice terms and the peace treaties recently concluded were all based on the assumption that the victorious powers would work together to pursue a common policy toward the smaller nations, whether liberated Allied states or former Axis satellites.

The Yalta declaration pledged the signatories to promote free elections and to allow the nations to choose their own forms of government. The Allies had obligations to keep each other informed of events in respect of enemy countries.

When the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, who entered the chamber at this moment, had asked the Soviet Government for information in respect to recent events in Hungary, he was not merely exercising his own undoubted right under the armistice terms, but he was also remonstrating with the Soviet Government of what it was that Government's duty to do without being asked.

Over and over again the British Government has sent a series of notes, protesting against the lack of political freedom accorded to the opposition parties in Rumania. These representations were all rejected on the grounds that they were a direct interference with Rumania's internal affairs.

Since then there had been political arrests. We had no information concerning the charges against these prisoners. They were in prison without having been tried and without any specific charges being brought against them.

Now there was news that prominent Socialists had been arrested in Poland, but no details had been made available concerning the

agreement between the Government of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. "Despite all the

difficulties which had to be overcome in these countries, by the end of this year, will have established a complete customs union between them and I think one of the results of that will be that this group of small countries will probably become the third trading power of the world, with their overseas partners."

"Admittedly such negotiations take time and I am not saying that there is a solution of Europe's difficulties, because time is what we cannot afford."

"Where is the next move to be?"

"Will it be Finland, hitherto comparatively free, but where already there are rumours of threats against the Right-wing Agrarians, and to a lesser degree, against the Socialists?" he asked.

"We in the countries of Europe, have yet to meet the economic crisis, which will reach its peak in the next 12 months, perhaps in the next six months."

The United States Secretary of State, General George Marshall, in putting forward this offer had quite rightly made it clear that while the United States Government was prepared to help it was for the European countries themselves to agree as to their requirements and as to the part they could and would play in making the best possible use of America's assistance.

Mr. Eden concluded that in the foreign affairs debate in November, 1945 he made a plea for the transformation of relations between the nations and the consequent modification of some of our conceptions of sovereignty.

Since then he had on several occasions, both in the House and outside, urged the Government to take steps to secure closer co-operation in economic matters with our western neighbours, particularly with France.

All this was wholly compatible with the progressive development which all wanted to see of trade within the Empire, both with the Dominions and with the colonies.

Mr. Eden referred to the agreement between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. "Despite all the

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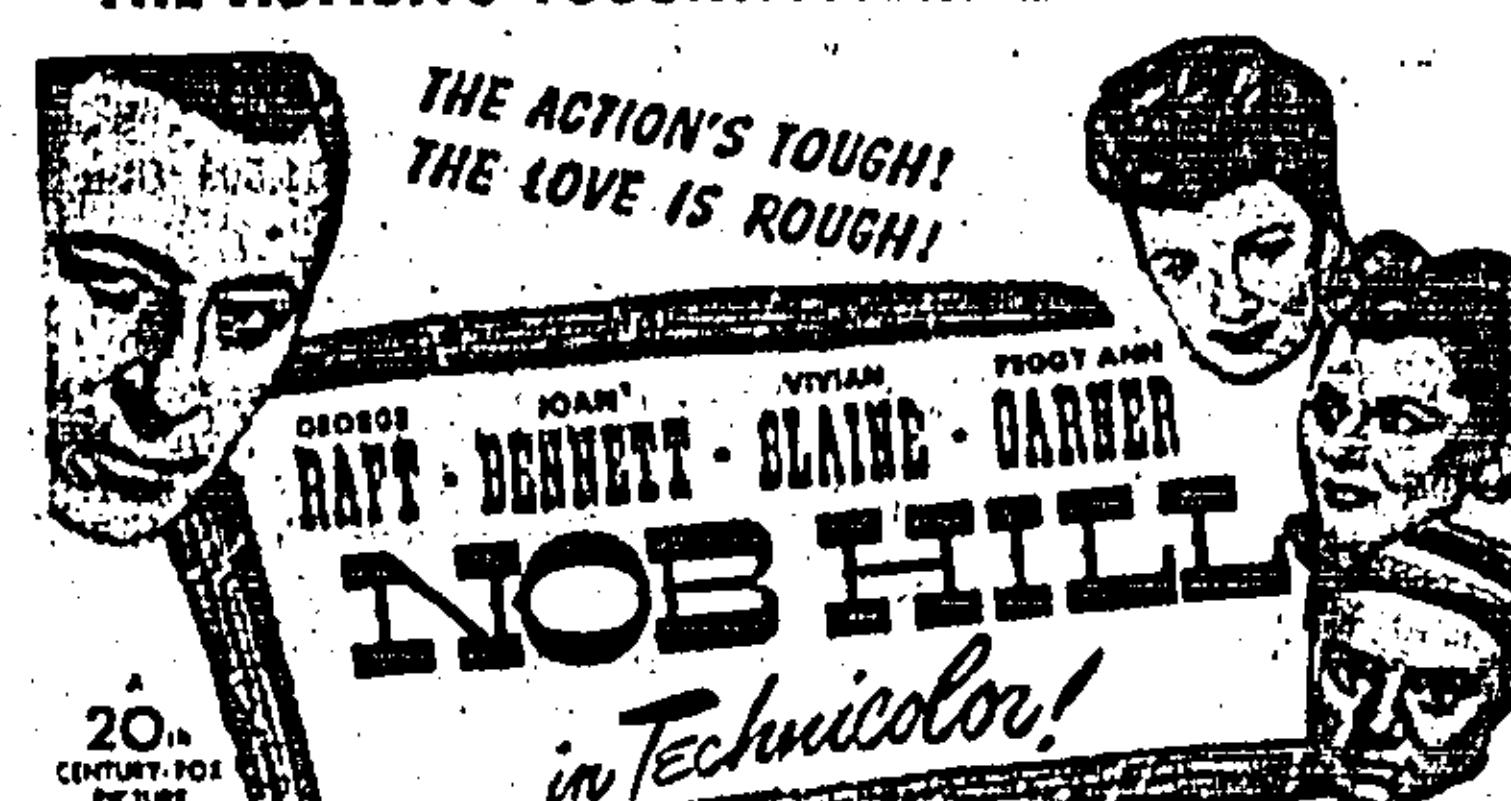
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NO GREETINGS ACROSS TITO'S BORDER

THROUGH the open window Lance-Corporal G. Turbutt watches the sentry at the barrier below. The afternoon sun catches the miniature bugle in the man's cap badge and throws his shadow across the dusty road from which the heat rises in shimmering waves. Sometimes, when it gets too hot, the sentry moves back into the shade of the sentry-box, but at all times he can see the little stone bridge to his right and the alarm going to his front.

The lance-corporal walks out on to the little balcony of his wood-built guard-room. The hilly countryside is peaceful except for the singing of the birds in the woods, the rush of water below the bridge and the steady tramp of Marshal Tito's grey-clad soldier at the far barrier.

It was like this yesterday, the day before and it will be the same tomorrow. Nothing very much happens at the Lavamund frontier post, the official control point for traffic passing between Austria and Yugoslavia. Years ago much traffic must have passed over the bridge. Today the barrier is seldom raised and the petrol pump below the guard hut is going rusty with disuse.

In the months that the 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry have manned the post they have seen one British officer cross into Yugoslavia. He was from Wyr Crimes Investigation and carried an international pass. A few days later he was followed by a lorry carrying war criminals. The British escort jumped off at the bridge and a Yugoslav escort mounted on the other side. The barrier was lowered and the countryside was peaceful again.

Nothing Happens

A PART from that, nothing happens to unite the soldiers of two nations carrying out their police duties. Not a word of greeting is exchanged, and to cross the bridge means inviting detention for hours, maybe weeks.

Once, it is said, a British soldier from a previous unit went walking in his sleep. He got to the end of the bridge and the grey-clad soldiers woke him up and returned him five hours later. But on another occasion five British soldiers, who accidentally strayed over the border spent five months imprisoned in Yugoslavia. When arrested they were wearing khaki drill and they were still wearing it when they were released. During their arrest questions were asked in the British Parliament and two notes were sent to Yugoslavia.

Of the Somerset platoon only the Commander, Lieut. L. A. Wills, can claim to have visited the other side, and then only his toes were in Yugoslavia. One morning the Yugoslav sentry was seen waving a letter. Mr. Wills went over to receive it. It was from the management of the electrical power station of Dravograd a few miles inside the Yugoslavia border asking for a meeting with officials of the Lavamund dam in Austria. The flooded river Drau, which runs from Austria to Belgrade, was proving troublesome. Curiously enough, Austria controls the water supply for the power station in Yugoslavia, and the power station supplies the electric power in Lavamund.

On Fridays a truck comes from battalion headquarters at Volkermarkt, nearly 20 miles away, with rations and cigarettes, and periodically a car from company headquarters at the village of Bleiburg brings mail. Letters from home take six days, and the men see few newspapers.

L/Cpl. Turbutt re-enters the hut and sits at the table. He looks at the list of men who will go out on tonight's patrol. They will go for a way along the frontier on the lookout for smugglers, who choose isolated spots of these Karawanken Mountain foothills to bring contraband goods from Yugoslavia.

These goods are usually cigarettes bought for about threepence for 20, and sold in Austria for ten shillings, a profit of about 4,000 percent. Sometimes they come across patrols of the Field Security Service who keep a day and night watch, and often they see Yugoslav patrols across the frontier.

They Get On

THERE is a footstep now on the steps leading to the hut. Perhaps it is L/Cpl. Roberts back from dinner. No, it is the gendarme, one of the Austrian policemen who patrol the frontier villages. He often comes in to see Turbutt, for

Marshal Tito can put that part of Austria into darkness and in return Austria can cut off the water for Yugoslavia. Neither side ever does, but Lieut. Wills takes no chances. His men have paraffin lamps

although they do not speak each other's tongue they get on well together. They express with their hands what they cannot convey with their lips as men of all nationalities do on such occasions, and when he understands the young Austrian's face breaks into a smile and he nods vigorously. They exchange cigarettes, and when they are not talking they watch the children from the nearby houses play in the road, or the old dog roll in the dust.

By PETER LAWRENCE

Agreement was reached, the parties went their ways and the stone bridge again became no-man's-land.

The Somerset sentry rarely patrols up and down, and the Yugoslav sentinel rarely stands still. He walks from his green sentry-box with its blue, white and red stripes and scurries back to the guard house and back, his rifle slung. While our own men wear battle dress with balanced belts and garters, their men wear a variety of dress, with grey predominating. Today the sentinel has a khaki side hat and brown belt. Sometimes he wears a fur collar to his coat.

Fatigues

L/Cpl. Turbutt is 20, and most of the men with him are about that age. They joined the battalion in Greece and find it a very different from their ITC days at Colchester: guard duties for 24 hours, a day off, and then a 12-hour guard. On their free days there are the usual fatigues like chopping wood, and there is the cleaning-up process for the next guard mounting.

When the fatigues are over the men walk in the wooded hills up to a distance of three miles, careful not to go over the frontier, which in many places is an imaginary line. In the lonely foothills they are welcomed and return with gifts of eggs, which they hand in to the postman's cook who, with the help of an Austrian woman, produces the daily menu.

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But this afternoon there are not many troops about. A patrol under Lieut. A. Butler is in the outlying villages, tramping in the sunlight. The troops call it the Flag Patrol because it shows the people that the Somersets are about. Its real purpose is to smell out activities of the Osvobodilna Fronta, an illegal political party which is believed to have membership among ten percent of the inhabitants. They hold meetings at St. Stefan, St. Michael, Leisenkappel and other hamlets where they can, which is not very often because the Somersets are alert.

AT Bleiburg, where the streets are narrow and each house has an individual look of its own, and the old Schloss on the hill has remained unchanged for centuries, the troops live in a brewery. They like to climb to the top gallery and watch the yeast slide down the chutes and the Austrians work the machinery on the ground floor.

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One day is much the same as the next for these men of the Somerset Light Infantry guarding the hilly Austro-Yugoslav frontier.

From Bleiburg the dusty road leads to Kestnuk, where the Somersets have another frontier post. Since this is not an official crossing-point the barrier is never raised, and the 300-yard stretch of road to the Yugoslav frontier post is already grown with weeds. The Yugoslav entry is a minute figure among a cluster of houses. He stands beneath a flag post from which flies a faded flag, and half-way between him and the Somerset sentry is a brook which marks the boundary.

The British troops have a lone house in which to live and a wooden guard hut on which someone has nailed a horseshoe and painted the words "Good Luck". The nearest building on the Austrian side is one and a half miles away. In this lonely spot, Sgt. J. Garnett is in charge. Today he is out along the frontier with six men on the lookout for smugglers.

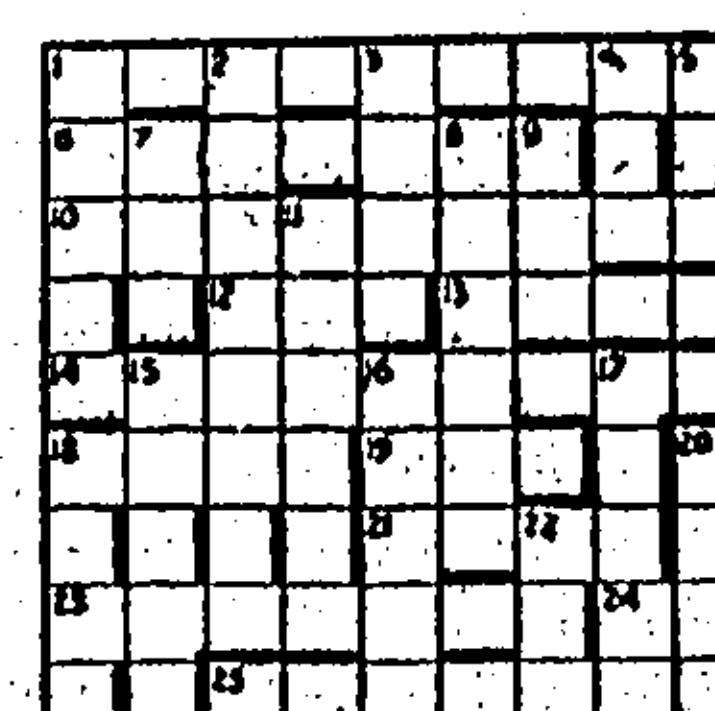
They Like It

DESPITE their isolation, the men like it there. They have a football and when the sun goes down can have a game on their improvised pitch. Away to their right is a wooded hill, and on the far side stands another Somerset rest a Raumuk. In summer-time it moves up to the frontier a mile and a half away. In winter the snow prevents much activity. Behind them the giant Peisen, the highest Point in the mountain range, stands capped with snow.

Soon it will be summer time and at Lavamund L/Cpl. Turbutt walks down into the dusty road. The sun has dropped and the sentry has already put on his overcoat. In a house away to the left Pte. W. Emery cleans his rifle for guard. Before long darkness will be on them, and sentries will be doubled. The chorus of the birds will die down and the only noise will be the rushing of the water under the bridge and the steady tramp of Tito's sentinel.



CROSSWORD PUZZLE



19. Exists. (3) 21. Vote to ban. (4)

22. A great French artist. (7)

23. Leader of this gang. (3)

24. Capital of a European country. (6)

25. Negro. (4)

26. How. (4)

27. Often scratched with the cranny. (4)

28. This vent is a religious community. (6)

29. Car-cab. (5)

30. He may eat rum pie. (6)

31. Musical instrument. (6)

32. Kestnuk. (6)

33. About an underwater vessel. (6)

34. Once a wild animal. (4)

35. Once a Edwardian singer. (6)

36. Solution of yesterday's puzzle. (6)

37. And 10. British Legion. (6)

38. Mrs. 16. Starts. 18. River. 19. Tree. (6)

39. Mrs. 27. Friend. 28. Seal. 29. Spanish Labourer. 30. University. 31. Tree. 32. Mrs. 33. Action. 34. Garter. 35. Signs. 36. Mrs. 37. See 16. 38. See 17. 39. Signs. 40. Mrs. 41. See 18. 42. See 19. 43. Signs. 44. Mrs. 45. See 20. 46. See 21. 47. Signs. 48. Mrs. 49. See 22. 50. See 23. 51. Signs. 52. Mrs. 53. See 24. 54. See 25. 55. Signs. 56. Mrs. 57. See 26. 58. See 27. 59. Signs. 60. Mrs. 61. See 28. 62. See 29. 63. Signs. 64. Mrs. 65. See 30. 66. See 31. 67. Signs. 68. Mrs. 69. See 32. 70. See 33. 71. Signs. 72. Mrs. 73. See 34. 74. See 35. 75. Signs. 76. Mrs. 77. See 36. 78. See 37. 79. Signs. 80. Mrs. 81. See 38. 82. See 39. 83. Signs. 84. Mrs. 85. See 40. 86. See 41. 87. Signs. 88. Mrs. 89. See 42. 90. See 43. 91. Signs. 92. Mrs. 93. See 44. 94. See 45. 95. Signs. 96. Mrs. 97. See 46. 98. See 47. 99. Signs. 100. Mrs. 101. See 48. 102. See 49. 103. Signs. 104. Mrs. 105. See 50. 106. See 51. 107. Signs. 108. Mrs. 109. See 52. 110. See 53. 111. Signs. 112. Mrs. 113. See 54. 114. See 55. 115. Signs. 116. Mrs. 117. See 56. 118. See 57. 119. Signs. 120. Mrs. 121. See 58. 122. See 59. 123. Signs. 124. Mrs. 125. See 60. 126. See 61. 127. Signs. 128. Mrs. 129. See 62. 130. See 63. 131. Signs. 132. Mrs. 133. See 64. 134. See 65. 135. Signs. 136. Mrs. 137. See 66. 138. See 67. 139. Signs. 140. Mrs. 141. See 68. 142. See 69. 143. Signs. 144. Mrs. 145. See 70. 146. See 71. 147. Signs. 148. Mrs. 149. See 72. 150. See 73. 151. Signs. 152. Mrs. 153. See 74. 154. See 75. 155. Signs. 156. Mrs. 157. See 76. 158. See 77. 159. Signs. 160. Mrs. 161. See 78. 162. See 79. 163. Signs. 164. Mrs. 165. See 80. 166. See 81. 167. Signs. 168. Mrs. 169. See 82. 170. See 83. 171. Signs. 172. Mrs. 173. See 84. 174. See 85. 175. Signs. 176. Mrs. 177. See 86. 178. See 87. 179. Signs. 180. Mrs. 181. See 88. 182. See 89. 183. Signs. 184. Mrs. 185. See 90. 186. See 91. 187. Signs. 188. Mrs. 189. See 92. 190. See 93. 191. Signs. 192. Mrs. 193. See 94. 194. See 95. 195. Signs. 196. Mrs. 197. See 96. 198. See 97. 199. Signs. 200. Mrs. 201. See 98. 202. See 99. 203. Signs. 204. Mrs. 205. See 100. 206. See 101. 207. Signs. 208. Mrs. 209. See 102. 210. See 103. 211. Signs. 212. Mrs. 213. See 104. 214. See 105. 215. Signs. 216. Mrs. 217. See 106. 218. See 107. 219. Signs. 220. Mrs. 221. See 108. 222. See 109. 223. Signs. 224. Mrs. 225. See 110. 226. See 111. 227. Signs. 228. Mrs. 229. See 112. 230. See 113. 231. Signs. 232. Mrs. 233. See 114. 234. See 115. 235. Signs. 236. Mrs. 237. See 116. 238. See 117. 239. Signs. 240. Mrs. 241. See 118. 242. See 119. 243. Signs. 244. Mrs. 245. See 120. 246. See 121. 247. Signs. 248. Mrs. 249. See 122. 250. See 123. 251. Signs. 252. Mrs. 253. See 124. 254. See 12

Women This Space Every Day
BEAUTY ARTS
 By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Thelma Altman for Lois Leeds.
 Here are some short cuts to Beauty!

BEAUTY SHORTS!

After the holiday "stuffing", a day of liquid diet will do wonders to recondition you.

A hot epsom salts bath will "draw out" acids. (Soak in it for twenty minutes). And if you are really tired, a nap after the bath is a health measure.

Rub a little hair cream over your hair brush. Then, if your hair is dry, brush it vigorously. You'll get a shine!

Never, if you would have smooth white hands, do any dusty household tasks without gloves. Dust burns the skin of pretty hands, so protect them.

Warmed baby oil, the kind that you use on your own beautiful baby, is the perfect thing with which to massage your arms and shoulders.

Minute Makeups
 by GABRIELLE



**THIS WEEK'S HINT
 FOR DOG-LOVERS**

OFF HIS FOOD?

Dogs often miss a meal or two for no apparent reason.

If they do not show any other symptom of illness, matters often right themselves, so the dog may be the partial fast.

Dog books often say that if a dog refuses food he may be given the same food again next day, but if this continues, will make him eat it. This is true if the refusal is not due to illness; but there is a point to remember in giving a dog left-over food—it should be uncontaminated.

Few owners would give their dogs food that has gone sour or rancid, but many might think that dogs, if given, would have access to the food. Leptospiral jaundice is transmitted in this way. If it is not caught in time, this disease will be fatal. But an inoculation can be given as a preventive. The cost is small and it is worth while having the treatment carried out on any dog which has died of indirect contact with rodents.

LEO G. WILSON, F.Z.S.

Brush your hair until it snaps and crackles! Comb through the vibrant hair with a little cologne, toilet water or your special hair tonic lotion. Roll up sections about one inch wide on small wads of cosmetic tissue. Pin close to the head. Tightly adjust a net or veil. When you are ready to comb out your hair you will have deep, fragrant waves. The longer you leave it up the deeper the wave, of course!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I can't imagine why the bills are so high this month, unless it could be that new pair of shoes you bought."

Good Wife Preferred To Glamorous Beauty

Glamour is no longer a prime commodity on the British marriage market. Take it from a dealer with 2,000 weddings to her credit, the Englishman of 1947 wants a faithful wife in preference to a beautiful one. And the British woman would rather get a man with a good job and cheerful disposition than a handsome Hollywood profile.

Welsh Newsletter:

THREE VALLEY FESTIVAL A HUGE SUCCESS

By J. C. Griffith Jones

Held for the first time on a big scale since 1939, the Three Valley Music Festival at Mountain Ash was splendidly successful. For three nights a mass choir of 1,000 voices, drawn from a dozen South Wales areas, sang classical and modern works accompanied by the full London Symphony Orchestra.

The famous pavilion was crowded by an enthusiastic audience for each performance, and on the Saturday night several thousand people unable to gain admission listened in the pavilion grounds and nearby streets. This final performance, of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," was also broadcast.

Dr Malcolm Sargent returned to conduct Welsh choristers after eight years' absence. He found that the standard of Welsh singing had made considerable advance.

"There is marked improvement in musical interpretation," and the voices are as rich as ever," he said.

It is unfortunate that the most successful festival of the series started in 1930 may be the last on such broad lines. The Mountain Ash pavilion—only building of the size in the whole of South Wales—is for sale, and may be converted into a factory this summer. The trouble is that it costs several thousand pounds a year to maintain the pavilion, and large-scale festivals are only held three or four times annually so that revenue is limited.

Dr Sargent appealed to Welshmen to save the pavilion for music and other cultural activities. It should be done if only as a memorial to Sir Walfor Davies, pioneer of the Three Valleys Festival and benefactor to Welsh music, he said. It may yet be possible to raise a public fund to keep this building as the cultural centre of the industrial valleys of South Wales.

Mumbles Lifboatmen

There was magnificent response to the appeal for funds in aid of dependents of the Mumbles lifboatmen who lost their lives in a heroic attempt to save the crew of a tramp steamer during the April gales. Donations flowed in from all over the world, some 12,000 people subscribing a total of over £80,000.

A sum of £100 has been put at the immediate disposal of each of the families. A Committee under the chairmanship of the Mayor of Swansea (Alderman Harry Davies) is preparing a scheme whereby the money will be equitably distributed over a period of years.

Mumbles men have paid their own special tribute to their fellows who sacrificed their lives. There has been a rush of volunteers for service when a new lifboat becomes available.

South Wales Borderers

With band playing, bayonets fixed, and battle standards flying proudly, the "gallant 24th Foot Regiment," the South Wales Borderers, marched through the main streets of Newport (Mon) recently amid the cheers of thousands of people.

On the town athletic ground the Regiment received the freedom of the borough in recognition of "glorious traditions and devoted service for over 250 years."

Three V.C.'s were on parade—Major-General D. G. Johnson, Colonel of the Regiment, ex-Company Sergeant Major J. H. Williams, who gained the supreme honour in France in 1918, and Sergeant E. T. Chapman who gained his V.C. in action on the Dortmund Canal in 1945.

Ex-Private Fred Hardiman, aged 80, was the oldest S.W.B. man present among a big contingent of veterans. His service dated back to 1878.

Sheep Dog Trials

Extensive preparations are being made to stage the International Sheep Dog Trials at Cardiff next September. Part of the old Fly racecourse is being specially adapted and the old grand stand extended for the occasion. When these supreme trials were last held at Cardiff in 1937 all attendance records for the series were eclipsed.

Public interest in sheep-dog contests has intensified since the war in the populous South Wales areas and it is believed that the year's classic contest between the stars of England, Scotland, and Wales will attract even bigger crowds than at the peak pre-war events.

Cardiff City received their biggest transfer fee ever for Roy Clarke, their 23-year-old outside-left, transferred after an 18-month stay in Manchester City. A cheque for £1,000 £10,000 changed hands. Clarke will get the Division 3 Southern championship medal of course, for the City had made sure of top place, and promotion before parting with this fine young

For one reason or another, there is a rising predilection among the women for American males.

The conclusions, backed by statistics, are those of Heather Jenner, who, glamorous herself, operates a marriage bureau in London's swank Bond Street of all places.

Heather, happily married and the mother of two children, views the matrimonial problem from a strictly commercial point of view. She opened her bureau eight years ago to make money and chose Bond Street, the avenue of exclusive shops, largely because poor folks spend little time there. Sentiment and altruism are not her stock in trade.

The war put a big crimp in British social life and gave the astute Miss Jenner her idea. The post-war austerity world in which the British live now has kept it going apace. There's no private entertaining these days, to speak of," exclaimed the tall, smartly dressed young woman.

"How is a girl to meet nice men she can know a bit about; the sort of men she'd have been introduced to in the old days?"

Card Index System

Miss Jenner clears that hurdle for her clients, using a card index system that leaves no question unanswered. So far, just one of her matches has ended in the divorce court. The fees, £5 down and £20 upon marriage, make the buyers proceed with caution.

About three percent of the women clients ask for American men. Miss Jenner said, and with the resumption of tourist trade this summer, she expects the market to rise.

American men, coming this way for a vacation, are making inquiries, she said.

"It was too difficult to take American clients during the war," she said. "Now we can, and we've had lots of applications."

FLOATING DOCKS TOWED FROM INDIA

The first voyage in history of a fleet of floating docks is entering its final stage with the rendezvous of three of the docks at Gibraltar, preparatory to their passage through the Bay of Biscay to Britain.

In all, four Admiralty floating docks, together costing nearly £2,600,000, are involved in the movements, and three of them have negotiated the Suez Canal on their way from India.

The operation has been officially christened "Snow White" because seven tugs were engaged during the major part of the voyage. A.F.D. 35, the largest of the docks, with an overall length of 850 feet and a lifting capacity of 50,000 tons, has arrived at Malta where she will undergo lifting trials. She was laid down in 1943 for the war in the Far East, but when Japan surrendered work on her was eased and she has only just reached the completion stage.

From parts fabricated in Calcutta she was assembled in two parts in Bombay. Each part was towed separately to Malta where they are now being put together.

The other two docks from India A.F.D. 22 and 26, both 380 feet in length and capable of lifting ships of destroyer size, have made rendezvous at Gibraltar with A.F.D. 46, 210 feet in length and capable of lifting ships of trawler size.

The difficulty of manoeuvring the two parts of the largest of the docks through the Suez Canal was considerable in view of the fact that her overall width is 185 feet. This left only about 15 feet to spare in parts of the canal.

Commander H. N. A. Richardson, R.N., flew to India to take charge of the operation.

DIPHTHERIA ON INCREASE

Dr Franklin Top, of Detroit, reported to the Illinois State Medical Society that a slight rise in diphtheria cases has been noticed around the world. He said the success in preventing the disease during the last 20 years "has had a telling effect on some communities with resultant lukewarmness in prevention."

A player who was a regular member of the team that did so well.

Ward, fast Exeter winger who takes Clarke's place had a satisfactory first outing for new club, heading a brilliant goal and generally showing thrust against Queen's Park Rangers, the City's chief rivals, who were well held and vanquished on their own ground.

At least two more important signs are expected at Ninian Park before the new campaign in Division 2 begins.

DUMB-BELLS
 REGISTERED TRADE MARK



America's Divorce Rate Down

The divorce rate in the United States has dropped abruptly, a survey reveals.

The postwar boom in divorces reached record proportions last year, but during the first three months of 1947, the United Press survey showed that a decline had set in.

Authorities on divorce, including judges, lawyers and sociologists, attributed the decline to these factors:

1. Most of the hasty, ill-advised wartime marriages already have been dissolved.

2. Many women who gained economic independence by earning high wages in war plants have returned to housekeeping, cementing family relationships.

3. Less easy money for both sexes has made for fewer divorces.

In many cities, the survey showed, the reaction had set in. Judges were becoming more strict, and church groups were crusading against divorce.

At Memphis, Tennessee, Mrs. M.V. Smith, prominent divorce attorney, said last year's divorce boom largely was a case of "loose money, loose morals."

When They're Hard Up

"When men and women are hard up," she said, "they adjust their difficulties."

At Detroit, Judge Joseph A. Moynihan said that the "gangplank marriages" of wartime "didn't work out so well." He said the divorce rate would decline even more with adequate housing.

"You can't have two or three women running one house," he said. Even in the divorce mecca of Reno, Nevada, there was a downward trend. During the first three months of the year there were 1,632 divorces, compared with 2,231 for the same period last year. Lawyers said fewer people could afford Reno "quickies" now.

"The survey showed the following comparisons:

New York—Divorces for the first quarter of 1946 totalled 1,160; for 1947, 1,171. New York was a prominent exception to the rule.

Boston—In the first two months of last year divorces totalled 1,055 compared with 752 during the first two months of this year.

Philadelphia—Divorce suits filed during the first quarter of last year totalled 2,058; for the first quarter of 1947, 1,243.

Pittsburgh—Divorce petitions filed in the first three months of 1946 numbered 1,027; for the first quarter this year, 1,155.

Cleveland—For the first three months last year, 2,721; for the same period this year, 1,042.

Detroit—Divorces granted in the first quarter of last year, 2,031; in the same period this year, 2,631.

New Orleans—Exact figures were unavailable, but divorce clerk George P. McCarthy of the Civil District Court said divorces had decreased 35 to 50 percent from last year.

STATE-WIDE X-RAY OF CITIZENS

A campaign to X-ray every person in Massachusetts over 14 years of age in an effort to curb tuberculosis has been started in Watertown.

This city of 35,000 was chosen to start off the state-wide campaign because of the compactness of its population, its proximity to Boston and the interest shown by Watertown.

Sponsored by the State Public Health Department and local boards of health and health associations, the drive will be extended to other communities as soon as the Watertown project is completed.

X-ray equipment will be moved from one public building to another to make it more accessible and examinations will be by appointment. New type equipment will be used so that it will not be necessary for the person being examined to disrobe.

The examination is entirely voluntary and the state health department said it would serve two purposes—simply treatment by early diagnosis and prevent contamination from persons who don't realize they have the disease—United Press.

Lee Theatre

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